

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-
morrow, probably fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

BRITISH PLANE STARTS FLIGHT TO IRELAND; NOW WORD BY RADIO AFTER MANY HOURS AT SEA; INVASION IF GERMAN DOES NOT SIGN JUNE 21

ALLIES ANSWER MONDAY; NOTE PRECEDES PACT

Explanatory Letter Will Be
Given to Rantzau as Pre-
liminary to Terms.

TIGER SEES REJECTION

Wilson Faces Possibility of
Returning to America
Empty Handed.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, June 14.—Five days will be allowed in which the Germans must decide upon their course after they receive the answer of the Allies, the Council of Five decided to-day. This will include the three days notice to suspend or end the armistice, as provided in that agreement. This means that at the end of the fifth day—Saturday, June 21—if the Germans have not by that time declared their willingness to sign the treaty the troops of the Allies will begin to move across the Rhine.

It is announced authoritatively that the answer of the Allies positively will be presented to the Germans on Monday, and the five day time limit will begin to run then. The answer will be in the form of a letter; the text of the treaty will be changed somewhat, as has been indicated, but the Germans will not get this until later in the week. The treaty will be published throughout the world when it is given to the Germans, along with the German counter proposals.

Tiger Predicts Rejection.

Premier Clemenceau told the Council of Five to-day his best information indicated that the Germans would not sign the treaty and that they were prepared to accept the occupation of Germany by the Allies.

The fact that the Council of Ten has been reconstituted after many months and will meet the Turks on Tuesday is of great significance. It means that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will participate, thus bringing the United States directly into the Turkish negotiations, although America is not at war with Turkey.

The Turks now at Vauceson are not plenipotentiaries in the sense that they can negotiate a treaty. Their function is merely to give the Allies information about Turkey and to present their case, so to speak. Whether a treaty actually will be negotiated with Turkey has not yet been decided, although the indications are that the Turks certainly will be allowed to retain sovereignty over Anatolia and possibly that the Sultan will exercise his spiritual rights in Constantinople. This would necessitate a treaty with the Turks by which they would give up the rest of their empire.

The President will leave to Secretary Lansing the conduct of these negotiations after his departure, but the United States will be a participant throughout on the President's new theory that Article X, of the covenant of the League of Nations warrants American participation in the determination of all the new boundaries in the world which the league subsequently must guarantee.

Turks Want U. S. Mandate.

In this, as in all other matters, the President is proceeding on the assumption that the Senate will approve the treaty unchanged in this respect. The Turks here represent the element dominant in Turkey now, the Young Turks having lost power completely with the collapse of Germany. These Turkish representatives seem to expect to have some kind of a tutor, and it can be seen plainly that they would prefer the United States.

The whole question of possible mandates will be threshed out on Tuesday, the views of the Turks being awaited with interest by the President, who is likely to base his recommendations in regard to mandates partly on what he learns from them. It is now apparent that France and Great Britain are insistent that the Sultan should not be deposed as the spiritual leader of the

NOSKE SILENCES CRITICS BY PLEA TO SAVE NATION

Stays in Office to Lead Ger-
man People Out of Er-
rors, He Says.

SPEECH WINS APPLAUSE

Independents Accused of Try-
ing to Overthrow the
Government.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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WEIMAR, June 14 (delayed).—"This Government did not take office because of the pleasure it finds in it. We have not given up the hope of leading the German people out of their errors, and for that reason we will stick it out."

This defiance to the Independent Socialists and other radical elements which are seeking the overthrow of the Ebert-Scheidemann Government was the climax of a speech to-day by Gustave Noske, Minister of National Defence, before the annual convention of the Majority Socialist party.

The one man who has kept Germany from drifting into chaos and anarchy was virtually on trial before his own party. About twenty resolutions of one kind or another were directed against the government directly or indirectly criticizing or condemning Noske for his "policy" of maintaining order and suppressing revolts in various parts of the country by the "militaristic methods of the old regime."

"Militarist," "reactionary," "bloodhound," "betrayer of his own cause," are some of the epithets that in recent weeks have been applied to him, not only by the radical elements whom he has held down but also by members of his own party. Smarting under this and resenting the resolutions Noske, with bluntness of speech and vigor of delivery, turned his defence into an offensive against the Independents and the elements in his own party which are seeking to have him removed from the executive committee.

Noske was coldly received, but at the close of the speech he was carrying the entire house with him. The enthusiastic applause as he delivered his defiance revealed that Germany was experiencing one of the drawbacks in all republics, the endeavors of large numbers of men to feed upon the public. The chase for office here has been little short of a scandal.

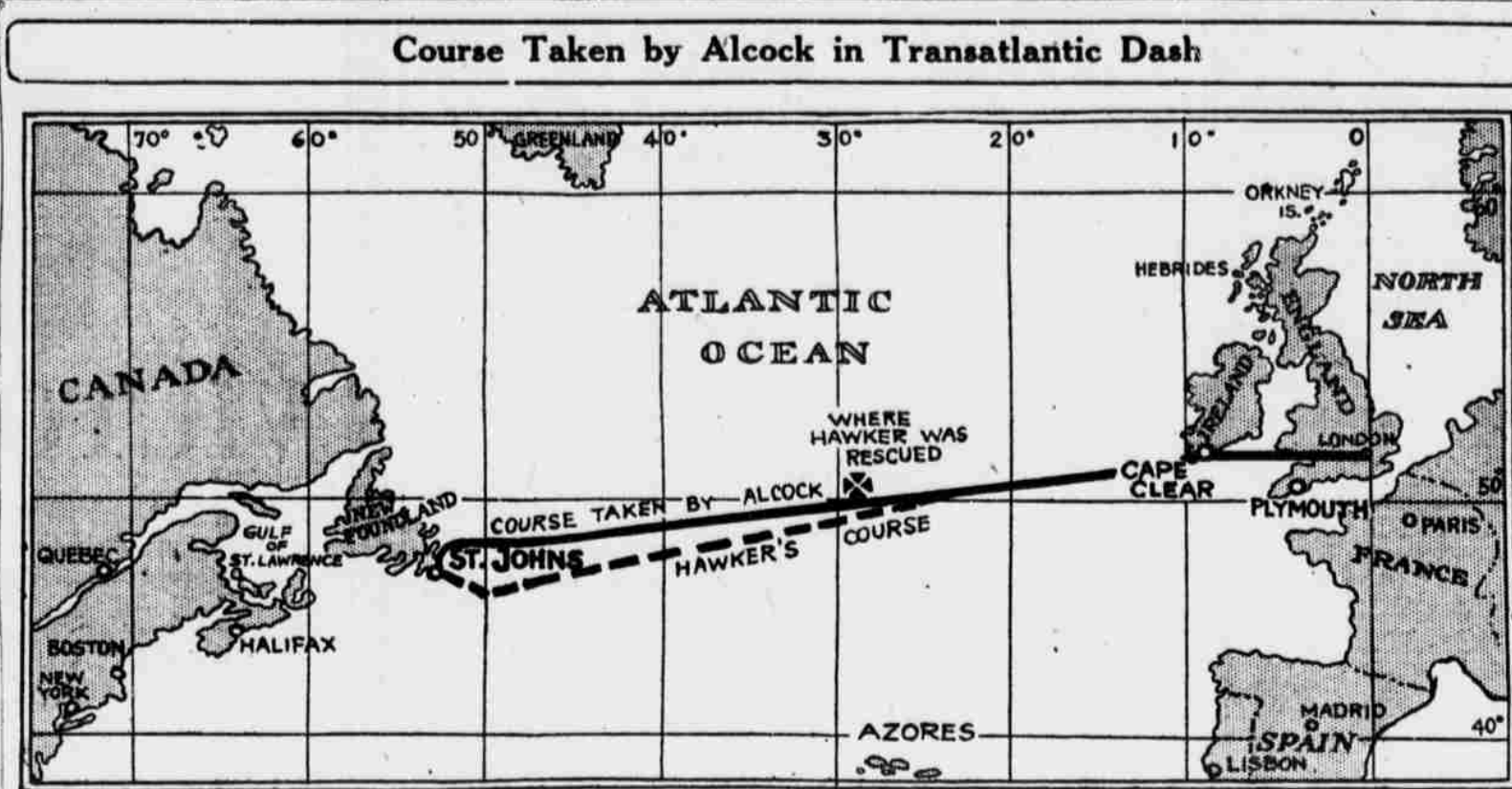
Noske declared that he took office not because he wanted it but for the reason that he was beseeched on every side to save the country from falling into anarchy. "It was not a pleasurable prospect," he added, "knowing as I did that an honorable name would be dragged in the gutter. I knew when I accepted the post that if I carried out the task and fulfilled my duties I should be called the bloodhound of the revolution." He exhorted those who encouraged labor to demand impossible wage increases, adding: "Germany is bankrupt. Any one who does so knows that it is either a blockhead or a shameless demagogue."

As a climax to his denunciation of the Independents and Communists who were condemning the use of force to maintain the stability of the Government Noske charged that the leaders of the Independents have been negotiating with some of his troops, seeking to spread disaffection and endeavoring to win them over. He asserted that one of these leaders recently talked for three hours with the commanding General of the Elite Corps of Berlin in an effort to persuade him not to be independent if the politicians succeeded in overthrowing the present Government.

ALLIES' DELAY GIVES HOPE TO GERMANY

Weimar Assembly to Await
Reply to Proposals.

By the Associated Press.
WEIMAR, June 13 (delayed).—The Government learned to-day that the answer of the Allies to the German counter proposals would not be delivered before Monday. Thus the reply cannot be discussed by the National Assembly before Tuesday or Wednesday. The members of the Government, however, will



ASSAIL WILSON ON KNOX'S MOVE

French Critics Blame Presi-
dent for Not Working
With the Senate.

DELAYS DAWN OF PEACE

Editors Say He Has Created
Situation Fraught With
Grave Peril to Allies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, June 14.—While those in the Presidential circle here refuse to believe in the serious intention of the Knox resolution to compel the Peace Conference at this late hour to perform the difficult surgical operation of severing the League of Nations from the peace treaty, it has increased the feeling of panic which has been apparent recently among the President's friends, especially those who have been pushing the league.

Some of them are urging him to go home immediately if he is to save the covenant, for, as they see it, any change in Article X, or in the Monroe Doctrine clause can easily wreck the whole scheme. In European diplomatic circles the Knox resolution is commanding great attention and the British and French newspapers are devoting much space to it. The effect has been to accentuate greatly criticism of the President's course in refusing to work hand in hand with the Senate during the last few months and to increase the disposition to hold him responsible for a situation, both here and at home, which is fraught with peril to the Allies.

This is reflected in an article in L'Action Francaise, in which the writer frankly confesses that he is unable to discover any way by which the American Senate can be compelled to accept the Wilson treaty. He adds:

"It is not the conditions of peace which the majority in the Senate opposes. It is the league which by the wish of President Wilson has become an integral part thereof and even more, for it is the pre-amble and the base. Numerous articles in the treaty presuppose the existence of the league. The Saar regime, Danzig and the colonial mandates rest on it. It is impossible, therefore, to say that it would suffice to disjoin the covenant to solve the difficulty in Washington. The treaty must be voted on as a whole or the work of the Peace Conference will result in nothing."

The writer regards the Knox resolution as a notice that the Senate will reject the treaty in its present form, calling attention to the fact that this is exactly what the Germans are saying. It continues: "Thus Wilson's policies have brought the Allies to an impasse. If any one should have been able to say that the United States could not accept this without altering the Constitution or should have known that it would be divisive to attack the saintly Monroe Doctrine it certainly would have been President Wilson, who was a historian in his own country before he became the inventor of the present gospel."

"The true doctrine of peace is that which Senator Knox placed at the head of the resolution. This language each of the Allies could apply now with a good chance of arriving speedily at a satisfactory peace for all. It still is possible to return to it, but after so much time lost so much strength and money squandered! Seven months of Wilsonianism have prolonged the evils of war and aggravated the chaos of Europe."

17 YEAR LOCUSTS DESCEND ON NASSAU COUNTY FARMS

Invasion by Tens of Thousands Causes Fear and
Annoyance; Buzzing Makes Sleep Impossible,
Complaint; Trees Stripped of Leaves.

MASSAPEGUA, L. I., June 14.—The seventeen year locusts by the tens of thousands have invaded the eastern section of Nassau county. This vicinity is alive with the pests, and the farmers complain that their humming and buzzing is so loud that it is sleep disturbing. At Bethpage, a few miles away, the locusts have arrived in such numbers that the farmers and gardeners fear their crops will be attacked. The locusts have well high stripped the leaves from the oak, birch and locust trees in the neighborhood, and it is feared by those who know the habits of the insects that when the female deposits her eggs in the leaves of the trees it will result in further damage.

ALLIED ARMIES READY TO MOVE

Marshal Foch's Presence in
Luxemburg Thought
Significant.

WOULD GO TO THE ELBE
Americans to March to Frank-
fort if Advance Is Or-
dered.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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PARIS, June 14.—Everything appears to be ready for an advance across the Rhine if the Germans refuse to sign the peace treaty. The arrival of Marshal Foch in Luxemburg has given added meaning to the determination of the Allies to carry out their plans for occupation without delay.

The plan of the Allies, as outlined to-day by the military authorities, provides for an advance inward only as far as the Elbe. The immediate objectives of the four armies of occupation appear to be the following:

The French, once across the bridgeheads at Mayence and Mulhouse, will make for Hanau, Würzburg and the fortress of Ulm.

The American army will march to Weimar and Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The Belgian army, whose task is very important, will occupy the territory between the Dutch frontier and Cologne. It is within one day's march of Essen, an important point, and will occupy that city, as well as the neighboring towns of Düsseldorf and Münster, which will open the road to Munden fortress, defending the Westphalian plain.

The British will support the Belgian movements on the south by crossing the Rhine and encircling the industrial regions of Westphalia.

FRENCH TROOPS NEARING VIENNA

Entente Acts on Expiration of
Ultimatum to Hungarian
Soviet Regime.

BERLIN, June 14.—On the expiration of the ultimatum to the Hungarian Soviet Government the Entente immediately began military action, according to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, and French troops have arrived at Pressburg, thirty-four miles east southeast of Vienna.

NO PARLEY WITH REDS

Clemenceau Had Given 48
Hours to Stop Attacks on
Czecho-Slovaks.

A despatch from Paris on June 9 said that Premier Clemenceau, as president of the Peace Conference, had telegraphed to the Hungarian Government that attacks by Hungarian troops on the Czecho-Slovak forces must cease and that in case of non-compliance the allied and associated Governments had decided to use "extreme measures to constrain Hungary to cease hostilities."

By the Associated Press.

EL BARRO, Chihuahua, via courier from Villa's camp, June 14.—Rebel forces under Generals Angeles, Villa and Martin Lopez broke camp here late to-day and started a movement in a southerly direction, forming a half circle to the south and east of Juarez.

Villa, with a flying column of cavalry, led his forces in a cloud of dust. Lopez followed with Angeles and headquarters staff in the rear.

El Barro is completely deserted except for rancheros. No fighting has occurred yet between outposts.

CARRANZA OUT OF PRESIDENCY RACE

Son-in-Law Announces "First
Chief" Will Retire.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Carranza of Mexico will not be a candidate for reelection and under no conditions will he continue in office after the expiration of his present term.

This definite statement was made here to-day in an authorized statement by his son-in-law, Gen. Candido Aguilar, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, and who was sent to this country on a confidential mission.

JUAREZ FIRES ON VILLA FORCE

Inhabitants in Panic as Fort
Opens Up on Approach-
ing Rebels.

HUNDREDS FLEE TO U. S.

American Troops Halt Citizens
Who Hurry to Bridge When
Guns Boom.

EL PASO, Tex., June 14.—Villa's rebel forces were completing an enveloping movement of Juarez at dark to-night, cavalrymen being plainly visible from the top of the highest building in El Paso.

The first shots from Fort Hidalgo were fired against the approaching Villa army at 7:55 P. M. Within five minutes Juarez was in a panic and hundreds were fleeing toward the American side, where they were detained by American troops stationed at the International Bridge.

At 9:30 o'clock to-night the first Federal wounded were brought into Juarez from the outposts on the west side of the river and taken to the Federal Hospital. They reported that the rebels had advanced down the river road from the West and were within rifle shot of the Federal trenches.

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FOCH ORDERS POLISH TROOP BAN LIFTED

Sends Ultimatum to Berlin on
Stoppage of Trains.

COBLENZ, June 13 (delayed).—An ultimatum demanding the immediate continuation of the movement of Polish troops across Germany has been sent to the German Government by Marshal Foch, according to despatches received here from Spa.

Orders were issued at Berlin several days ago to hold up the Polish troop trains. One was held at Coblenz, another at Treves, two at Ems and eight in the interior of Germany. The transfer of Polish troops from France to Poland began about six weeks ago and was due to be completed on June 17.

Captain Alcock and Arthur W. Brown Leave St. John's in Vickers- Vimy Two Motored Machine in Attempt to Cross Ocean

SHIPS IN PATH OF AIR FLIGHT
SEND WIRELESS REPORTS OF FOGS

Plane So Heavily Laden With Fuel That It
Barely Escapes Crash Into Forest
Before Reaching Open Sea

ABLE TO TRAVEL ON ONE MOTOR

Second Attempt By English Aviators Will
Be Followed by Third in Handley Page
Plane With Four Motors

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 14.—At midnight local time, the Admiralty wireless station here had received no report concerning the Vickers-Vimy bomber piloted by Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur Whitten Brown, which hopped off for Ireland at 1:43 P. M. to-day, St. John's time.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 14.—Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur Whitten Brown flew out to sea to-day in a Vickers-Vimy two motored plane in the second attempt ever made to span the great Atlantic in a single flight.

Undaunted by the fact that to succeed they must fly further than man has ever flown before, and that to fail probably means death, the two men climbed eagerly into the cramped cockpit which is to be their station for almost a day and night.

DE PALMA WINS THRILLING RACE

Speed King Breaks Three
World Records in 50 Mile
Event at Sheephead.

DAVE LEWIS IS SECOND

30,000 Cheer Daring Drivers
in One of Most Exciting
Contests Ever Witnessed.

Thirty thousand persons left the Sheephead Bay Stadium last evening debating whether Ralph De Palma, the speed king of the automobile course, had been "playing possum" or had found difficulty in getting his Liberty motor and space annihilating Packard tuned to the proper pitch as quickly as usual. In three of the four races of the so-called International Sweepstakes the prince of racing pilots was shown to the finish line by one or more rivals, only to flash forth in the fifty mile race, the final and feature event of the programme, with a sustained speed burst that left all other drivers far in his wake and toppled over record after record.

De Palma took the dust of Tommy Milton's Deussenberg and Ralph Mulford's Frontenac in the first ten mile race; was led home by the Frontenacs of Mulford and Joseph Boyer, Jr., in the second ten mile swoop of the course and saw Mulford's Frontenac again finish in front of him when he crossed the line in the thirty mile contest.

In the grand stand De Palma's partisans—no driver in the history of automobile racing has had such a large and enthusiastic following—sat gloomy and disconsolate. They had come to consider their Ralph invincible. His humbling by Milton and Mulford cut to the quick. But just when the friends of the great Italian-American driver slumped back in their seats and despondently acknowledged it was not De Palma's day Ralph came into his own.

With his Packard responding to the Continued on Eighth Page.

Soldiers Tell of Their Work in France

LIKELY that when their record of after war help is known it will make their countrymen as proud of them as their war service did. W. W. Hall of the 306th Engineers goes into the subject while thanking THE SUN Tobacco Fund for smokes. His letter and some interesting statistics of the extent of destitution of northern France are printed on page 1, section 4.

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With smiling faces they waved the good-by the terrific task of the two engines would not permit to be spoken. Slowly the unwieldy plane, laden far beyond the limits of safety with gasoline, bumped forward over the rough field into the breath of a westerly wind of thirty miles an hour. Gradually she gathered speed, a hundred yards from the starting point her wind spread wings lifted her into the air and she glided smoothly forward just over the earth. Then it seemed to the spectators, rigid in their tense watching, that disaster was to befall the venture—some pair before they were actually launched on their daring journey. Less than half a mile ahead of them loomed a forest. The plane was but a few feet off the ground, and to the watchers this distance did not increase, although the plane was dashing at more than a mile a minute toward the threatening barrier of trees. As it grew smaller the crash into the forest seemed for a moment certain, but somehow the firmness of Capt. Alcock lifted his weighty craft through the thin air and he barely skimmed over the leafy tops. To some it seemed his undercarriage brushed them. Then it was that the tumultuous applause broke out to speed the voyagers.

Over Forest to Open Ocean.
Slowly, imperceptibly, the great bomber gained altitude as she passed out of sight. For some minutes after her disappearance inland the watchers waited tensely for her return. When she finally came into view to the northwest she had risen well into the air, aided by the friendly west wind that buoyed her heavy weight up. Now she was flying with the wind and adding its speed to her own. When she passed the coast line she had reached an altitude of more than 1,000 feet and was travelling at least 100 miles an hour. With engines roaring rhythmically she dashed seaward and was quickly lost from view. The machine took off at 4:13 P. M. Greenwich time (12:13 A. M. New York time). If motors, men and plane stand the terrible strain upon them during the flight of nearly 2,000 miles she should reach Ireland by 2 or 3 P. M. Greenwich time (10 or 11 A. M. New York time). In the anxious hours and minutes following the fading of the bomber into the eastern sky word was eagerly awaited from the wireless of the fast flying plane, but none came. Several explanations of this were advanced by those who waited, one that Lieut. Brown was too busily occupied with the task of setting a course for far distant Ireland to waste time sending farewell messages at the very outset. Another was that the radio apparatus, none too reliable even when tested on the ground, had proved defective in the air to-day, as it had collapsed in a previous flight several days ago.

No Word From the Fliers.
No word came out of the Atlantic to ease the anxiety of watchers who remained near the radio station at St. John's most of the night. The great radio cracked out questions all night to ships at sea without result. The steamship Digby, which was almost a hundred miles off the coast at the time the plane took the air, arrived at port here to-night. She reported that although both crew and radio men were on the alert for any sign or signal